

ARIZONA JOURNAL-MINER

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

J. C. MARTIN, Editor and Proprietor

Entered in the Postoffice at Prescott, Arizona, as Second-Class Matter.

THE DAILY JOURNAL-MINER is published every day in the year except Sundays and Legal Holidays.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL-MINER is published every Wednesday at Prescott, the County Seat of Yavapai County.

ADVERTISING RATES: \$2.00 per line per week in advance; \$1.00 per line per month in advance; \$5.00 per line per year in advance.

THE EASTERN OFFICES of this paper are at 224 Temple Court, New York City, and 11 S. Express Building, Washington Street, N. C. KATZ Advertising Agency in charge, where the paper is kept on file.

TERMS: Daily, per year in advance, \$4.00; per month, \$1.00; per week, \$1.00; delivered in city, per week, \$1.00; per month, \$3.00; per year, \$30.00; six months, \$15.00; three months, \$8.00.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS: The Journal-Miner has made arrangements to club with the following papers at prices named: Payment to be made in advance.

WEEKLY JOURNAL-MINER and St. Louis Globe-Democrat, \$3.00; San Francisco Call, \$3.00; Philadelphia Press, \$2.50.

THE JOURNAL-MINER will be continued until ordered stopped. Bills are sent out regularly, and unless they are returned to the same as promptly as possible, subscribers who desire the paper stopped at any time are requested to send notice to this office and pay up the amount due.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Those who were expecting a short message from President Roosevelt according to announcements sent out, have been disappointed. The message is quite a lengthy one, but after a perusal of it, one cannot see where anything has been said which might have been omitted. The document will be read by a greater number of people in the United States than any message of any president for years past. The country has been expected to see the new president, and has been anxious to see how the new president would express himself on the various subjects of national interest. The message is a masterly state document and is full of interest in every line from its opening sentence to its closing words.

A special feature of it throughout is the spirit of true Americanism which pervades its every line. The president shows that he considers true, genuine American manhood, as the highest type, and the nation composed of the aggregate of these types as the embodiment of the purest and best principles of governmental affairs. Its Americanism is a distinct, marked and pronounced feature of the message and one which cannot fail to find a responsive echo in the heart of every true American citizen.

In the opening paragraphs he refers to the assassination of his predecessor and pays a high tribute to his noble character, both as a private citizen and a public official and refers to his eminent and useful services to his country.

Following this comes his recommendation for the treatment of anarchists, which will be endorsed by all and which is given herewith in full.

I earnestly recommend to the congress that in the exercise of its discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should ensure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the congress.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race, and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should have been made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the fed-

eral government the power of dealing with the crime.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he defied was at once revoked in his behalf.

So far from his deed being commuted on behalf of the people against the government, the government was obliged to act to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people.

Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

He deals at considerable length with the subject of trusts, refuting the oft-reiterated assertion of partisan papers that "the rich have grown richer and the poor poorer" and denies also that the combinations of capital which have been effected have been due to the tariff or any other governmental action. He says:

"There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies harmful to the general welfare," and says that this "conviction should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within, reasonable limits controlled."

The plan of supervision suggested is publicity by compelling these corporations, which attain their business from the government to be subject to government supervision, and if the judgment of the congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be substituted to confer the power.

A recommendation is made for the creation of a cabinet officer to be known as secretary of commerce and industries and the necessity of such a department is very clearly outlined.

On the subject of the protection of labor he recommends the eight hour law should be strictly observed and pays a high compliment to the American wage earners. A recommendation is made for more stringent restrictions on our immigration laws in order that the higher and better types of foreigners, those who are qualified by natural intelligence and education, and who can understand and appreciate the high distinction of American citizenship only may be admitted. Objection is made to the admission of such immigrants who by their mode of living can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. The re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act is very strongly recommended. The tariff laws should be let severely alone and reciprocity which he designated as the hand maiden of the tariff should be introduced wherever practicable.

Aid for a merchant marine is strongly recommended; the excellent results of the adoption of the gold standard is referred to at length; agriculture and forestry wisely discussed; water storage by the government and national irrigation recommended for the reclamation of the arid regions; a wise and beneficial policy for the government of our insular possessions is outlined; an increase in the navy is not only recommended but strongly urged, as a means of maintaining the peace of the world; referring to the absolute necessity of a Pacific cable, the message says that either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which the advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company; no increase in the army is at present needed, the message says, but the present force should be maintained at the highest point of efficiency; better provisions should be made for a more efficient militia, so that in case of need less difficulty might be experienced in its organization for war; the merit system is recommended for all promotions. On the Indian question he says, "In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of the tribe. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites."

Other matters of minor importance are also taken up and receive appropriate mention and recommendation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. Thomas F. Walsh will lead the irrigation lobby in the capitol. This has absolutely no reference to the capital buffers.

If, by buying their tools co, we can keep those Filipinos too busy to insure insurrections, would it not be cheaper than putting them down.

President Roosevelt is said to feel as strongly about cutting a horse's tail as a populist does about cutting his whiskers.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure biliousness.

KICK A DOG

Kick a dog and he bites you.

He bites you and you kick him.

The more you kick the more he bites and the more he bites the more you kick. Each makes the other worse.

A thin body makes thin blood. Thin blood makes a thin body. Each makes the other worse. If there is going to be a change the help must come from outside.

Scott's Emulsion is the right help. It breaks up such a combination. First it sets the stomach right. Then it enriches the blood. That strengthens the body and it begins to grow new flesh.

A strong body makes rich blood and rich blood makes a strong body. Each makes the other better. This is the way Scott's Emulsion puts the thin body on its feet. Now it can get along by itself. No need of medicine.

This picture represents the Trade Mark of Scott's Emulsion and is on the wrapper of every bottle.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St. New York.

50c. and \$1. all druggists.

The National museum reports that there is great progress in taidemry. This will be good news to Mr. Bryan if he is as dead as gold democrats would like to believe him.

Mr. Richard Croker is believed to be going out of politics. No doubts exists that many of his friends are going to be out of a job.

Oom Paul views arbitration from the point of view of the walking delegate. He is heartily in favor of arbitration provided he has the assurance that the decision will go his way.

Major Van Wyck is going abroad for a year's rest. It will necessarily contribute to his repose of mind to have the assurance of the late election that his fellow citizens can spare him.

Prof. C. W. Wynn of Denver, who recently discovered what is alleged to be a very cheap process for the extraction of gold, died a few days ago after a surgical operation. His secret is said to be in the possession of two partners.

Croker's philosophic acceptance of the triumph of good government suggests the position of the Texas dog, "I never saw a dog love a man so," it was said to the Texan. Dealing a vicious kick at the beast, the Texan replied, "B'gosh, he has no choice."

Circumstances alter cases. The average Chicago congressman complains that he can not live in Washington on \$5,000 a year. Yet when he goes to the poor house in Chicago he lives on 18 cents a day.

A democratic organ says: "As a presidential possibility, Mr. Bryan is over the fence and out." Like his friend, Mr. Towne, Mr. Bryan may find a gate in the fence that will let him through on the other side.

President Roosevelt is now being referred to as a man of destiny. All are men of destiny. The great difference is, some men work strenuously with destiny. Others buck against it and get thrown down.

New York commiserates Minister Wu for having to return to China where such unenlightened practices as rescuing the sun from the dragon are still in vogue. But American municipal politics have doubtless accustomed Minister Wu to a great deal that is unenlightened.

Representative Perre of Maryland has proposed a plan of dealing with the tariff and trusts somewhat similar to the plan proposed last year by Representative Babcock, which caused much discussion. Mr. Perre's bill authorizes and directs the suspension of tariff duties upon imports when their sale or manufacture is monopolized. Provision also is made for a commission to report to the president on the subject.

A mining exchange notes the fact that it has been held by a Dakota court that one co-owner cannot jump property and deprive his partners of their interests, the decision being confirmed by the supreme court, so that state. This ends the Holy Moses litigation which has become famous in the Black Hills. The same point was decided in the district court at Prescott some four or five years ago and sustained by the supreme court of this territory.

Delegate Mark Smith has introduced an enabling act for the admission of Arizona. Now just hold your breath and see it go through congress. Mark, however, shows an unparagoned lack of confidence in his ability to pass it by the introduction of a bill to establish superior courts in Arizona. With statehood, which should be secured by the 4th of July, 1902, if congress passes this bill promptly it should, Arizona will be able to provide for all kinds of courts without any congressional legislation.

The philippine which accompanied the president's statement that he would not reappoint Mr. Jenkins governor of Oklahoma may have a very salutary effect on public officials who covet "little blocks of stock."

The democrats have selected as their leader in the house of representatives James Richardson who was chairman of the last Bryanite convention. Does this indicate that democratic congressmen still regard Bryan as their leader?

Some people who are too honest to steal and too proud to beg simply get trused.

It is in order now for Arizona's statehood committee to proceed to Washington, there to proceed to business.

According to telegraph reports Queen Wilhelmina's husband is not worthy of the position of being the husband of a queen.

Mime Calve, the great opera singer has cancelled all of her engagements prior to December 25 on account of her throat trouble.

New Jersey seems to lean quite strongly to republicanism since Cleveland took his residence in Trenton.

The doctors who attended President McKinley have presented no bills. This is the first professional thing that can be charged against them.

According to the reasoning and conclusions of the recent grand jury, in reference to the 400-yard limit law, the houses under the ban of the law should be moved still "closer in," judging from the effects of Thursday night's fracas. If they could be located on the plaza they would be under still closer police surveillance.

Arkansas is somewhat of a mining state, more than is generally known to the public. Reports from the United States land office at Harrison, in that state, show that 425 applications for mining patents have been filed there this year. The applications embrace about 5,500 acres. The business came from Boone, Marion, Searcy, Newton and Baxter counties.

It was quite in accordance with the "peace at any price" tactics of Mr. Richardson that he should have consented to have all the resolutions presented at the democratic caucus referred to a committee, where they will probably be allowed to "die."

This, of course, leaves the democratic minority without any defined policy to work on but it prevented a row.

Secretary Root contends that the same reasons which lead the United States to relieve Cuba from Spanish oppression should lead to legislation which will insure her commercial prosperity. There is reason in the argument. Cuba is not a "foreign country" in the ordinary sense of the term and legislation looking to her prosperity can in no way be construed as a deviation from the protective policy.

The president has given the United States authorities emphatic instructions not to meddle with Cuban politics. He probably regards the American brand quite dangerous enough to the civic virtue of the ordinary office holder.

Mr. Albert Sidney Burleson, democratic representative from Texas, describes his party as "an aggregation of discordant factions, some of them standing for every economic and governmental fallacy conceived by diseased minds." Thanks to Mr. Burleson for saying an undisputed thing in such a brutal way.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and her husband, have kissed and made up again and now eat at the same table and have been seen walking together since their recent quarrel. The relations between Prince Henry and the members of the court are, however, very strained. The former cordiality has been replaced by an attitude of frigid politeness on the part of the prince consort, and apparently the gentlemen of the court are equally indisposed to gloss over recent occurrences.

Prince Henry, husband of Queen Wilhelmina, fought a duel recently with one of the queen's aid-de-camps. While drunk at dinner the prince defended his wife and was reproved by her majesty's officer, at which Henry took offense and the duel followed. He wounded the aid-de-camp and the same incident gave rise to another duel between Prince Henry and a gentleman of the court. The latter was slightly wounded.

Geo. H. Ketchum, owner of the famous horse, King Crescen, engaged in the horse racing business through force of circumstances rather than from choice. He controls the largest and most successful places of amusement at Toledo, Columbus, Dayton and Indianapolis. While an animal lover of the horse from boyhood, his initiation into the racing game as a trainer and driver was from the compulsion of ill health requiring an outdoor life, than from a special desire for the work itself.

As he once laughingly remarked: "I have one world's record on the trotting track that I feel satisfied with and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

Of Benefit to You.

D. S. Mitchell, Fulford, Md.: "During a long illness I was troubled with bad sores, was advised to try DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve and did so with wonderful results. I was perfectly cured. It is the best salve on the market." Sure cure for piles, sores, burns. Beware of counterfeits. At Brislcy Drug Co.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New York he is met by his own people, and after dinner goes to the Century club and spends an evening as any member might."

What other president have we had who is so friendly everywhere in such associations as these? Mr. McKinley as a result of a public experience of twenty-five years, knew men in all parts of the country, but they were mostly politicians and statesmen. If he went anywhere he was entertained with more or less state stiffness and had little of the freedom of local life which we have ever had who everywhere could find the hospitality which is extended to the man and not the president, who, therefore, could enjoy more or less social privacy and could conceal himself from exposure to which a president is subjected as President Roosevelt can. Waterbury (Ct.) American.

THE PRESIDENT SOCIALLY.

No Other Ever Enjoyed One Privilege Mr. Roosevelt Has.

We have never had a president like Roosevelt before. This is said often and is true in several respects. It is especially true socially. He knows so many people in other than a political way. There is almost no part of the country where he cannot go and find friends other than political ones. If he goes on a hunting expedition in the far west he finds college mates to entertain him. If he comes to Farmington he finds relatives. If he stops at New Haven he falls into a group which includes a Rough Rider or two. When he comes over to New